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as the basis of relations between states as well as individuals to the end that there may be a world federation and a change "from anarchy to a League of Peace."

"Since there is no possible way of stopping the increase of armaments except by international agreement to surrender the right of conquest and aggression, the pressure of the burden of armaments themselves, which caused the Russian Czar to call the First Hague Conference, will lead inevitably to the next step of world organization, the formation of a League of Peace. From this step, once taken, the road leads straight on to the realization of the goal of evolution and the highest aspirations of the human soul, the perfection of the species, and the life more abundant for the individual through the establishment of world federation under the reign of Justice."

The reviewer is not at all convinced that the program as outlined is not in reality an attempt to substitute one half truth for another. It is, however, certain that the first half truth has been greatly overemphasized and the second greatly underestimated. It is well then to have the claims of coöperation strongly presented, and this the writer has done.

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OSBORNE, THOMAS MOTT. *Society and Prisons*. Pp. 246. Price, \$1.35. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1916.

The fundamental scheme of this somewhat informal and popular treatise is to contrast the results obtained by the traditional methods of punishing criminals and the results obtained by the aid of the Mutual Welfare League—an organization of the prisoners in the prisons of the state of New York with certain powers of initiative, self-control and discipline under the ultimate supervision of the prison authorities. The Mutual Welfare League had its immediate origin in Mr. Osborne's self-imposed imprisonment at Auburn prison where he spent a week as an ordinary prisoner, enduring all the hardships of prison life and discipline. In its present form the League embodies some of the results of Mr. Osborne's experience as warden of Sing Sing prison.

The author has no difficulty in showing the cruelty and inconsistency and disastrous social results of the old methods of prison discipline and the absurdities of some of the old theories regarding criminality and the criminal type. Many of the results under the old system were undoubtedly vicious. While some will look doubtfully upon the system of limited self-government as a method of prison discipline yet there is convincing evidence that progressive steps are being formulated in Mr. Osborne's scheme that is being inaugurated in the prisons of the state of New York.

As the author describes the inhumanities and monstrosities of prison discipline and society's method for determining criminals it seems inconceivable that such practices were—and still are, in some instances—permitted in an enlightened age. Mr. Osborne's book should aid in the hastening of the newer and better day in the treatment of so-called criminals.

J. G. S.